

Hoover, Home, Says Allies Are Assured Food

U. S. Aid Has Removed Threat of Hunger, Declares Administrator

Details Results of European Visit

"We Have to Make Good," His First Message to American People

The United States will supply the Allies with enough food during the coming year to do away with the present drastic rationing, according to plans made public yesterday by Herbert Hoover upon his arrival here from a survey of several weeks abroad.

Mr. Hoover declared that the American public would have to continue its voluntary sacrifices in order to carry out this vast plan, the purpose of which is to maintain the courage and strength of civilian populations as well as military forces. Unrestricted allowances of bread and fats are to be made, while only beef and sugar are to continue on the ration lists.

In order thus to feed Europe's millions properly the United States, according to the Federal Food Administrator, will be called upon to supply the bulk of the following total of foods, which must be imported by the Allies for human consumption in the year beginning September 1:

Cereals (bushels).....	500,000,000
Fats (pork products, vegetable oils) (pounds).....	4,000,000,000
Sugar (tons).....	1,500,000
Beef products (pounds).....	900,000,000

In addition to this, beef must be imported for army needs and oats for army horses.

Hoover Reviews Trip

Mr. Hoover was accompanied by Lewis Strauss, his private secretary; Mr. Alonso Taylor and Alexander H. Smith, who accompanied him on his tour and conferences with the food representatives of the Allied nations. Mr. Hoover visited the New York branch of the Federal Food Administration on West Fifty-seventh Street. Before departing for Washington he issued the following résumé of the Allied food problems and their solution:

"The harvests in France, England and Italy are better than could be expected in the tremendous drain of man power to the front. This is due to the women. There is no sight in the world that would so appeal to the American heart as that of the literally millions of women doing all the work of getting in the harvests, while their men are at work in the shops and driving back the Germans.

"If the programme we have worked out is fulfilled there will be no need for drastic rationing of food among our Allies, as during last year, except in beef and sugar. The world shortage of these commodities makes it hopeless to satisfy their whole need. On the other hand this programme provides an ample supply of bread and meat, without rationing of any kind, together with their own production gives sufficient supplies. The restrictions on the consumption of pork products in Allied countries, which have been removed and bread will be in better supply by September 1st, and of better quality than last year—and it has been plenty had in France the last few months.

Purpose of Conference

The purpose of our European food conference has been to determine the amount of food upon which health and morale can be maintained, and to determine the most efficient way of supplying this food to the Allies, for only by the shortest voyages, such as to North America, can the above supply be maintained with economy and speed. Therefore, upon North America falls the burden of food supply, and any failure means that much less food for the civil population.

"By the great efforts of our farmers our United States harvests are better this year, but in order that we may realize a surplus of wheat this year, as against possible crop failures such as we had last year, we have decided to mix 20 per cent of other grains with flour in all the countries fighting Germany. The current year's harvest is better than France, and we propose the American people should maintain a common standard of bread with them.

Bread Situation Easier

"Under these arrangements, however, the bread situation in the United States will be much easier than last year, and in Allied countries an enormous improvement. Bread to them is of the first importance. It constitutes 50 per cent of their food intake. By supplying them with bread and fats in such amounts as will not necessitate rationing on their part, we can rest assured that their courage and strength in the war will remain high during next winter.

"It will be a bad winter in Europe, because coal will be much shorter there, than even last winter, and the health of their populations cannot be maintained if they, in addition, are to be subjected to the rationing of bread and fats. Our complete fulfillment of our last year's promises in food and our assurances to furnish even larger supplies this next year have removed from them the least fear of hunger.

"The German drive and the apprehension of famine last spring brought a real deal of disaster to the civilian populations of England, France and Italy. The arrival, however, of the American army, their instant magnificent performance in action, the gradual overcoming of the situation with the assistance of our navy, together with our assurances of all necessary food, have put a new heart into the Allies. Since the war began I have not seen their spirit so high or their determination to finish the job so fixed as it is to-day.

Complain at U. S. Prices

"There is much bitter complaint abroad at the prices of our products. It is necessary to remember that the working people and soldiers' families of the Allied countries are upon a much lower average than our own people. The average wage is not over \$10 per week. The government allowance to the average soldier's family is considerably less than this, and the American bacon at 50 cents per pound is very difficult to them. Their governments have found it necessary to sell their breadstuffs at a great loss in order to help the people out. On the other hand, the higher wage level in the United States renders our production costs higher in any event.

"It is only a little difficult in the United States to supply and that is a

Pe Plans After-War "Trade Camouflage"

LONDON, Aug. 23.—Germans who are allowed to remain in neutral countries are invited in a recent issue of the "Central Powers Economic Gazette" to practise what it calls "commercial camouflage." The journal adds:

"After the war German trade will be possible only through neutral countries. All marks of German origin will, therefore, have to be obliterated from all wares exported. Considerations of international morality must be brushed aside."

shortage that cannot be helped. We cannot take ships from our army or Allied bread and send them to the neutrals to fetch us candy and sweet drinks, and we will simply have to divide the West Indian sugar with the Allies and put up with what we face. There is, even then, enough sugar for the essential uses of every one, and much more than our friends in Europe have.

"Since I have been away I have been thanked and thanked for what the American people have done in food during the past year. The men, women and children of the Allied countries at meetings and gatherings of all descriptions expressed heart-felt appreciation for the sacrifices we have made, which meant to them their daily bread during the year. They universally expressed amazement at its accomplishment on a voluntary basis.

Garfield Refuses To Approve Wage Demands of Miners

(Special Dispatch to The Tribune)

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—Fuel Administrator Garfield has served notice on the officials of the United Mine Workers that he would decline to approve contemplated demands for wage advance. The Fuel Administrator takes the ground that the Washington agreement, negotiated with the unions on October 6, 1917, was drawn for the period of the war and is not subject to review or reconsideration before April 1, 1920. There have been no developments in the relations of the mine workers with their employers or the government which justify reconsideration of this agreement, which granted liberal wage advances as an emergency measure, Dr. Garfield believes.

"If we cannot stick to our agreement," he said, "then let the union heads, 'then it is evident that democracy is not safe for the world.'"

McAdoo Considers Federal Operation Of Traction Lines

(Special Dispatch to The Tribune)

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—Director General of Railroads McAdoo has been in conference within the last twenty-four hours on the proposal of the Federal government to take over the operation of the streetcar lines in many American cities. It has been represented to the Director General that the present situation is impossible, and cannot continue without the aid of the Federal government. The streetcar lines in many American cities, it is claimed, are in a state of financial collapse, and the most serious labor difficulties on the other hand. An example which was discussed was that of the city of New York, where the streetcar lines are in a state of financial collapse, and the most serious labor difficulties on the other hand. A referendum on the advance of the streetcar fares to six cents was rejected by an overwhelming vote—almost five to one. As a result, the city of New York has declined to grant the advance in wages to its employees directed by the War Labor Board in a recent ruling. Mr. McAdoo has suggested that the Federal government take over the streetcar lines in the same boat with scores of other traction companies, and will as the War Labor Board proceeds with its consideration of wage conditions, be come merely one of hundreds, its facing so grave a crisis the situation is more than local and affects the financial fabric of the entire country.

Food Awaits Our Men In Foe Prison Camps

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—Food and clothing will be awaiting American prisoners taken prisoner by the Germans upon their arrival at prison camps through arrangements the American Red Cross announced to-day. It has made with the German government, which has accepted the Red Cross committee as the agent for the constant shifting American prisoners from one camp to another, with the result that food and clothing parcels sent by the Red Cross may not reach them for weeks.

By cooperation with French agencies all American prisoners, whether newly captured or transferred, will receive the same food and clothing supplies as those taken prisoner by the Germans. There is no American Red Cross committee or American Red Cross committee in France, which will begin regular shipment of supplies at once.

Shipworkers Want Dollar-an-Hour Wage

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—Skilled workers in the shipbuilding industry of the country have presented "friendly demands" to the labor adjustment board of the United States Shipping Board for an increase in wages to \$1 an hour, double time for all overtime Saturday half-holidays throughout the year and 10 per cent bonus for all night work. The present wage is approximately 75 cents an hour.

The demands were formed by representatives of the various crafts at conferences which began at Philadelphia and which were continued in Washington with the labor adjustment board. They grew out of the termination of the six months' period of settlement of the first dispute decided by the board, which involved Delaware workers. That award stipulated that living conditions were to determine any later readjustments.

Marshal's Baton Is Presented to Foch

(By The Associated Press)

WITH THE FRENCH ARMY IN FRANCE, Aug. 23.—Marshal Foch received his baton as Marshal of France to-day from President Poincaré in the presence of Premier Clemenceau, Louis Loucheur, Minister of Marine, General Petain, Commander-in-Chief of the French armies operating on the Western front, the members of the Marshal's staff and the representatives of the Allied armies.

The presentation took place in the courtyard of an old French chateau and was a most impressive ceremony. The Marshal's baton, which is a symbol of his office, was presented to him by the President. The ceremony was attended by a large number of officials and soldiers. The Marshal's baton is a symbol of his office and is presented to him by the President.

Profits Tax Called Unfair To Old Firms

Revenue Bill's Definition of Invested Capital Considered Faulty

Increase in Values Not Provided For

Law Requires One Company to Pay More Than Other on Same Income

By Theodore M. Knappen

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—Notwithstanding determined efforts to change the definition of invested capital in the new revenue bill, it remains the same as in the present law.

An effort will be made to amend the definition when the bill is before the House for consideration, but there seems to be little chance of success, although fiscal authorities consider it a very crude definition and productive of much injustice.

Roughly, the present definition of invested capital is that it consists of cash paid in for capital stock, the actual cash value of tangible property so paid in and surplus or undivided profits actually used in the business.

The chief fault found with this definition is that unrealized profits or gains due to the increased valuation of the original capital investment cannot be counted as capital until they are realized in the form of cash.

It affects chiefly companies of long standing whose properties have greatly increased in value and far out of proportion to the original capital stock. Having extensive properties, but being with small capitalization, they are entitled to but small deductions before the war profits or the excess profits tax provisions.

Old Firm Pays Most

Here is an illustration:

Say a company was incorporated with a cash capital of \$100,000 fifty years ago and bought 10,000 acres of coal lands at \$10 an acre. Under the excess profits provision it is entitled to a deduction of profits before computing taxes thereon of \$3,000 plus 8 per cent, or \$11,000. An adjacent company began business alongside the other five years ago and paid \$1,000,000 for 10,000 acres of coal land, the amount of its capital stock being \$1,000,000. Its 8 per cent and \$3,000 deduction amounts to \$83,000, yet the volume of business of the two companies may be the same and their profits equal.

Suppose the profits are \$100,000 each. The older company will then pay income taxes on \$89,000 and the newer company on \$17,000.

Both companies are really worth the same amount, but because the capital of the one represents present cash values of coal land and the capital of the other represents the cash values of fifty years ago, the newer company pays more taxes than the older company. The newer company pays more taxes than the older company.

Difference of \$53,800

In the case of the older company cited above, if its twenty-five years ago about the same or less than they were before the war, it would fall largely under the 70 per cent rate of the excess profits tax. Its taxes would amount to \$53,800, whereas the other company would pay 35 per cent on \$17,000, that is, \$5,950, as against the \$53,800 of the older company.

There are probably hundreds of mining, lumber and real estate corporations that thus are discriminated against by the capital definition.

Pay of English War Workers Increased

LONDON, Aug. 23.—The Ministry of Munitions has ordered that the wages of women munition workers be increased five shillings weekly after September 1.

Girls under eighteen in munition plants will receive an increase of half a crown.

Subway Tied Up 2 Hours

Forty Passengers Jolted When Car Jumps Rails

The first car of a northbound express in the Broadway subway jumped the rails last night, owing to a switch from the express to the local track just north of the Union Square station. Forty passengers were jolted and the car was derailed. The car was derailed and the passengers were jolted.

Bolling Field To Be Aerial Defence Base at Washington

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—Bolling Field, named in commemoration of Colonel Royal Bolling, New York merchant, who was killed in France, is to be enlarged for the aerial patrol and protection of Washington. The Assistant Secretary of War Crowell announced to-day.

The field, which is located near the Potomac River, is to be extended and improved by the expenditure of \$100,000.

War Board Orders Magazines To Print On a Lighter Paper

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—Newspaper conservation regulations affecting weekly, bi-monthly and quarterly magazines, announced to-day by the War Industries Board, require use of lighter paper and a reduction of 10 per cent in the tonnage of paper used in their publication. No guarantee is given of adequate supply under the reduced tonnage.

Selling of advertising on the basis of a rebate if circulation falls below the guaranteed amount ordered stopped as are various alleged wasteful practices.

German Empress Ill From War Work

Kaiser Leaves Main Headquarters to Visit Her at Castle Wilhelmshohe

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 23.—Empress Augusta Victoria of Germany is ill at Castle Wilhelmshohe, Hesse-Cassel, the "Lokal Anzeiger," of Berlin, says, owing to overstrain from her war relief work. Physicians in attendance promise her full recovery within a few weeks.

Emperor William, who has been almost uninterruptedly in the field since the spring offensive, has left Main Headquarters for Wilhelmshohe, especially as "the Empress's sons are prevented by their service obligations from attending at their mother's bedside."

5 German Towns Heavily Bombed By British Fliers

"Good Results" Observed at Both Frankfurt and Cologne

LONDON, Aug. 23.—Five important towns in Germany and five hostile airdromes were heavily bombed by British aerial squadrons on the night of August 21-22, according to an official statement issued to-day by the British Air Ministry.

Military objectives at Frankfurt and Cologne, the statement adds, were heavily attacked, and good results were observed.

Official Statement

The text of the statement reads: "In spite of the enemy's most determined efforts for protection, consisting of a large number of anti-aircraft guns, between the hours of 8 p. m. on the 21st and 10 a. m. on the 22nd inst., five important towns in Germany were heavily attacked, as well as five hostile airdromes.

"On the night of August 21-22 the weather conditions were exceptionally good, and a large amount of the work was carried out by our squadrons.

"Military objectives at Frankfurt and Cologne were heavily attacked. Very good results were observed and bombs were seen all around the stations and barracks.

"A railway junction of Treves was also successfully attacked. All our machines returned safely.

"Four hostile airdromes were heavily bombed and many hangars hit. Machine guns were freely used on airdromes, trains and searchlights, as well as anti-aircraft batteries. One of our machines is missing.

Heavy Fighting in Air

"On the morning of August 22 one of our squadrons attacked the chemical factories at Mannheim. During the heavy fighting on the outward journey two of our machines were brought down. The remainder reached and successfully bombed their objectives.

Very fierce fighting again took place on the return journey, as a result of which five more of our machines are missing. Three hostile airplanes were destroyed. Two of these seemed to crash and one went down in flames.

"Two other squadrons attacked the railway sidings at Coblenz at about 7:30 o'clock on the morning of August 22 and a hostile airdrome at Haguenau was bombed with very good result. All these machines returned safely. During the night 194 tons of bombs were dropped and 215 tons of projectiles were dropped during the day."

U-Boat Which Sank Lusitania Torpedoed

TOLSON, Aug. 23.—The British passenger steamship Bandy, while on a voyage between Malta and Sicily, was torpedoed by a German submarine, and although the explosion tore a gaping wound in her starboard side the vessel succeeded in reaching the harbor here to-day.

The U-boat which fired the torpedo was attacked by patrol boats escorting the Bandy and was destroyed. Six of the submarine's crew, numbering six officers and men, were saved, including the first mate.

The probable conduct of the crew of the Bandy was responsible for the safety of all the passengers. Two men were wounded when the torpedo exploded.

The mate of the submarine when hoisted aboard a destroyer attempted to commit suicide. He appeared to be insane, and made wandering statements about the loss of the submarine. He said the lost U-boat had torpedoed the Cunard liner Lusitania and had destroyed an aggregate of 600,000 tons of other Allied shipping.

Three U. S. Ships Sunk by Submarines In Foreign Waters

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—Sinking of three American vessels in foreign waters by German submarines, announced to-day by the War Department. The steamship Lake Edon, an army chartered cargo transport, was sunk on August 21; the U. S. S. West Bridge, a cargo ship, on August 16, and the U. S. S. Cubore, of 7,300 tons, on August 15.

Members of the crew of the West Bridge were lost; one, a sailor, was rescued. The crew of the West Bridge were lost; one, a sailor, was rescued.

U-Boat Stops Swedish Ship Off Our Coast

Swedish Ship Off Our Coast Captained Warned Against Continuing in Trade With United States

AN ATLANTIC PORT, Aug. 23.—A Swedish freight steamship which arrived here to-day was stopped by a U-boat yesterday 70 miles off this port and held for an hour, while the U-boat commander examined her papers.

The vessel was allowed to proceed because, the German officer told the freighter captain, he was engaged in carrying foodstuffs for his own country. The captain was warned, however, by the U-boat commander that he was likely to be sunk at any time should he continue in the American trade.

"You would not sink us without warning, would you?" one of the officers of the Swedish ship asked the U-boat commander.

"Don't be too sure about that—best not take any chances," was the reply. The U-boat which popped up so close to the Swedish ship was the same one which sank the British steamship Diomed 22 miles off Nantucket on Wednesday, after a terrific battle, in which two of the Diomed's crew were killed and seven wounded by shell fire and the explosion of the ship's boilers.

Survivors Reach Port

Captain Baker, of the British freighter, and the remainder of the crew, 103 in all, were picked up after floating in their small boats for two hours, and reached the port to-day with the story of their courageous fight.

Altogether this unequal sea fight lasted only thirty-five minutes, but in that time the British officers and men had shown great courage and skill. The bridge staff, with the steam steering gear out of commission, the naval gunners continued to fire the ship's gun, while the officers endeavored to steer with the auxiliary hand gear.

Submarine Captain Boasts of Sinking Cruiser San Diego

PORTLAND, Me., Aug. 23.—A boast that the American cruiser San Diego was torpedoed and not mined was made by the commander of the submarine which captured the steam trawler Triumph and used her as a raider on the fishing banks this week, according to word received here from Captain Myhre of the Triumph.

The German officer also asserted that he sank the tank steamer O. B. Jennings, a number of Boston, New York and Portland ships were taken from the Triumph and the commander said he had been much amused in reading the reports of how many times his vessel had been sunk and sunk.

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Plane Carries Passengers From France to England

LONDON, Aug. 23.—A big British airplane, carrying its crew and nine passengers, has made the trip from France to England, it is announced here. The whole journey, from an airdrome in the interior of France to one in the interior of England, occupied but little over half an hour.

The test was made under routine conditions with an ordinary service airplane of the largest type. The passengers carried the normal amount of baggage as they would if they had travelled by train and boat.

One of the passengers said to the Associated Press:

"The journey was made on schedule in exact imitation of conditions under which such journeys will be made after the war. In comfortable seats we landed over the rail and conversed about the landmarks and scenery. It seemed we had no sooner left the French coast line than the English cliffs lay below us."

Allies in Siberia Forced to Retreat By Superior Forces

North of Vladivostok on Ussuri River

Fighting Was Heavy Commands in German Are Being Given to the Bolshevik Army

LONDON, Aug. 23.—Allied troops on the Ussuri River front, north of Vladivostok, outnumbered by the enemy, have been forced to withdraw after heavy fighting, says a despatch to "The Daily Mail" from Harbin dated Wednesday.

British and French troops were engaged in the battle, but the brunt of the fighting fell on the Czechs and Czech-Slovak troops. Japanese units aided in the retirement.

Bolshevik monitors, operating on Lake Hanka, are harassing the Allied left and have detained additional Czech forces. Commands are being given the Bolsheviks in German.

The Ussuri River forms the eastern boundary of Manchuria.

Lord Robert Cecil, the British Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, announced this evening that reports had been received in London to the effect that the Czech-Slovak forces in Transbaikalia had captured the town of Berchinsk, south of Lake Baikal, and had achieved a decided victory over the Bolshevik forces.

300 Czech-Slovaks Publicly Hanged by Russian Red Guards

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 23.—Russian Red Guards, after the capture of Simbirsk, on the Volga, according to a Moscow dispatch to the "Hamburg Nachrichten," publicly hanged in the market place 300 Czech-Slovak prisoners.

The hangings, it is declared, were a reprisal for "atrocities" committed in the town during its occupation by the Czechs.

Czar's Mother Urged "Unrelenting Power"

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 23.—A policy of "unrelenting power" was urged upon the former Russian Emperor by his mother, the Dowager Empress of Russia, early in 1916, according to the secret diary of the Empress as published by the "Izvestia" of Moscow.

The alleged letter was dated January 14, 1916, shortly before the assembly of the first Duma, according to a Moscow dispatch to the "Hamburg Nachrichten," which said that the letter was a policy of "unrelenting power."

"Dear Nicky," she wrote, "I am deeply thankful for your dear letter. It breathes a new spirit. If earlier we had been more energetic in our efforts to firmness in the exercise of power, much would have been avoided. I do not wonder why you write (one time Russian Emperor) 'unrelenting power.'"

"Now to the question which really occupies and disquiets me—the question of the Cabinet and crown domains, which I am going to take from you, according to their various party programmes. They must be able to interfere with the fact that one shall dare to interfere with these personal rights of the Emperor and his family. It would be a great historical mistake if you now gave way in the slightest point. Every weakness would be interpreted as a concession. Our absolute principle must now be a policy of 'unrelenting power.'"

The letter, which was written in Russian and partly in French, closes with the repeated admonition, "Be strong."

Bolsheviks Did Not Declare War on U. S., Washington Learns

(Special Dispatch to The Tribune)

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—The action of the Bolshevik authorities at Petrograd on August 2 in informing the United States Consul that a state of war existed between Russia and America, was isolated and unauthorized, it was learned at the State Department to-day.

Secretary Lansing indicated that the Bolshevik government had shown no inclination to be friendly with the United States, and that the Bolsheviks had declared a state of war to exist between Russia and the United States, did not include the United States, and that the Bolshevik Foreign Minister, who was using like privilege to the Allied officials, offered facilities for the departure of an American Consul General Poole from Moscow.

4 Naval Men Meet Death; New Yorker Lost at Sea

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—Casualties were announced to-day by the Navy Department as follows:

Ensign Deionier Davidson, of 656 North Broad Street, Elizabeth, N. J., killed in seaplane accident in France, August 20.

John H. Mullin, yeoman, No. 259 West 153rd Street, New York City, lost overboard from the U. S. S. Louisville, John Milton Perry, musician, Montclair, N. J., died from abdominal wound.

William H. Sims, yeoman, of Lake land, Fla.; drowned at Key West, Fla., August 20.

Accidental Deaths of Three Men Announced by Navy

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—Three accidental deaths were announced to-day by the Navy Department. Cornelius A. Crilly, seaman, Tompkinsville, N. Y., attached to the U. S. S. Blackhawk, was drowned August 13; Charles L. Roth, machinist mate, Angola, N. S., fell overboard and was drowned, the U. S. S. Cassin, August 18; Orrin F. Hartle, 4045 Cabinet Street, Pittsburgh, Penn., machinist mate, was killed in an airplane accident in Italy, August 17.

To Get a Peach Cheap Buy a Bushel of Them

Club Together as They Do at Forest Hills to Preserve Peaches Cheaply

Some Tragedies of the Fish Market—Submarines, Heat and High Labor

Edited by ANNE LEWIS PIERCE, Director of the Tribune Institute

FRUITS THAT SHOULD BE CHEAP—BUT ARE THEY?

Peaches

Peaches are lower in price—but the jobbers are not buying them! There seems to be one of the subtle middleman evils from which the consumer has no protection, except to go down into the wholesale district and buy for preserving direct when the price is down.

The New Jersey crop is at its height, and the New York crop is a failure. They are offering the farmer up in New York \$2 a bushel for the few peaches he has on the farm. So those who want peaches for the can and the preserving kettle better buy them within a week or two. You pay 20 or 25 cents a quart for peaches in the market; you can step out onto Vesey Street and get them by the bushel for \$2 to \$3 (i. e., at the rate of 7 to 10 cents a quart).

And, furthermore, if you buy them put up in quart canisters, even at these wholesale rates, you get only twenty-four quarts, whereas you get thirty-two quarts if they come in a bushel hamper. Eight quarts difference for the same money because of a difference in packing! An illuminating commentary on the expense of the retail package. There is another factor here—part of this difference is due to the fact that the choicest fruits have been packed in the smaller containers, and so they command a higher price, though just now the fruit in the bushel hampers is not of an inferior grade.

Six dollars and forty cents for a bushel of peaches bought by the quart retail—\$2 to \$3 if bought in a bushel hamper. Here is a sermon on community canning and cooperative buying that needs no commentary. Of course, the housekeeper cannot carry home a bushel of peaches single-handed unless she markets by motor. In which case she is imprudent, indeed, if she does not buy at least in semi-wholesale quantities at the height of the season.

Out in Forest Hills there is a community movement on foot to do this very thing—to buy peaches for canning at \$1.50 per half bushel, no one delivery to be less than four bushels. Eighty bushels are already placed. If there are any readers of the market column who are interested in going into a movement of this kind, and can organize their immediate neighborhood for a sufficiently large order to warrant delivery expense, The Tribune Cooperative Clubs will be glad to hear from them and to arrange for such a service. Of course, long trips to The Bronx or Coney Island cannot be made unless the club is large enough to take a load of the size indicated. Write to the Director of the Institute if you are interested.

Apples

There is a fine green cooking apple wholesaling in large quantities for \$1.25 to \$1.50 a bushel. That means less than 5 cents a quart, and yet cooking apples cost 15 cents a quart in Washington market. You should be able to get them for 10 and probably can for "shopping for them."

It pays to "look about" when buying fruit and vegetables. In bushel or half bushel quantities you could get these apples for \$2 to \$2.50 a bushel in the downtown market stores (i. e., 5 to 8 cents a quart), just half the price paid when buying in small amounts. There is no difference of quality here; the difference is purely in the quantity and locality of the purchase. The large amount of Western fruits received—90 cars in one day—has served to lower wholesale prices, but the reflection of this condition in the retail market is slow and feeble.

Pears

Pears are selling wholesale at \$1.25 to \$2.75 a bushel, 25 cents a quart retail (or at the rate of \$3 a bushel), but could be had for \$3 in bushel baskets, not so perfectly graded, but otherwise of good quality. With all due appreciation of the expense of retail service, this seems a pretty wide margin. There is no hope for the consumer except to club several orders, take the family Ford and visit the wholesaler. This is certainly practicable for preserving purposes, or several times during the season at least, and this is what the Tribune Cooperative Clubs do for you on a little larger scale.

VEGETABLES ARE HOBSON'S CHOICE

The temperature, the thrift stamp drive and the poor quality and scarceness of meat and fish, all combine to make vegetarianism a practical and financial necessity for many.

It might be worse. All of these perishables are coming in heavily and are fairly cheap: Cabbages (5 cents a pound), eggplant (15 to 25 cents apiece), lettuce (10 cents), peppers (2 cents apiece), potatoes (4 cents a pound), and tomatoes (6 to 10 cents a pound, according to grade).

No starvation in sight—but these humble vegetables are scorned by many. Lima and string beans and peas are still 20 cents a pound and scarce; the large yellow turnip has risen to the dignity of being sold by the piece, for 5 cents, like tropical fruit. It may be as popular as the alligator pear in time.

GOSSIP IN THE FISH MARKET

The fish market is getting melodramatic. The trawlers can't go out because of submarines; the vessels that fish near shore can locate no fish. There are rumors of fish cleaners who demand \$3.50 to \$5 a day and employment by the week, although the first three days of the week they have nothing to do, little or no fish being sold. Doing nothing at \$5 a day may not come under the anti-loafing law, but it certainly is a non-productive industry and it does not tend to lower the price of fish.

Great was the mortality among the soft shelled crabs because of the heat, and the few survivors bring \$1.50 a dozen. Notwithstanding all these paralyzing difficulties there are still a few faithful flounder at 15 cents a pound to be had; small mackerel at 25, large mackerel at 35, fluke at 18, weakfish at 22, haddock and butterfish and croakers at 18. All good hot weather eating, especially the fish that can be flaked and used cold.

LO, THE POOR RETAILER!

WHY not give the retailer a chance?" pipes up some one. "Hasn't he trouble enough without asking him to meet cooperative buying competition?" The retailer is past help—his cost of doing business is making his prices prohibitive. The deed is done. Honest, we had nothing to do with it!

One investigator tells of studying 585 food stores on the East Side and finding out that 146 of them went out of business or changed hands from two to four times within a period of seven months. Something wrong with the system and with the grasp of the situation by those who attempt to cope with it. This isn't profiteering—it is failure.

(Wholesale market prices and conditions are based primarily on reports of the New York office of the Bureau of Markets, United States Department of Agriculture. The discussion of the retail market, its price and special war conditions are prepared in collaboration with the New York Federal Food Board.)

(The market column appears on Saturdays)